

Daily Democrat.

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TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1862.

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Tuesday, Dec. 2, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago and St. Louis Express (daily except Sunday) 8:45 A. M.

St. Louis Express (daily except Sunday) 10:30 A. M.

St. Louis Express (daily except Sunday) 12:30 P. M.

St. Louis Express (daily except Sunday) 2:30 P. M.

St. Louis Express (daily except Sunday) 4:30 P. M.

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Letter from Adair County.

COLUMBIA, KY., January 21st, 1862.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: On yesterday quite a number of Union refugees, from Allen and Warren counties, came into camp at this place. According to their representations (which are perfectly reliable) a most terrible state of affairs exists in those sections.

A short time ago the Confederate despotism sent out its minions, who were hatched in the den of treason, Bowlinggreen, to inaugurate their government in Allen county, which was done by turning out all the officers of the county (so far as they went) who refused to perjure themselves, and put in their places men who could gulp down treason without an effort.

About the same time a proclamation was issued calling in all the guns belonging to those between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and on failure to bring a gun, \$200 was to be paid, and in default thereof a fine of \$50 or imprisonment was the penalty. But this is not all. It is also threatened, by the bands of robbers now infesting that section, to utterly destroy every particle of property belonging to those who have volunteered in the United States service or gone to the camps for protection. The time is now about expired when the guns should have been delivered, and a draft is the next step in the fearful drama.

From this the Union men, after having borne almost every insult and indignity, are feeling. Whatever else they might have suffered, they will not take up arms against the only government that ever gave them any peace or protection. On account of so many leaving, the work of destruction, already commenced, will be completed, and we may expect nothing but a total ruin of the whole region will be perfectly desolated.

The people will be robbed of everything like subsistence, and the Confederate wretches, enraged by their late disastrous defeat, will destroy everything that is valuable, if it be only to destroy it; and when spring returns, without speedy relief, famine must stare them in the face, and such poverty and want as were never known before will be felt through that whole section of country. It does seem hard—exceedingly hard—that this border section which stood so firmly by the State and the Union in all the late political convulsions, right under the guns of Camp Tenside, and bore up against the baleful influences of the necessary results of close neighborhood with the Southern Confederacy, and that, when the invader, came gave nearly all her youth and many of her middle aged to the army, should now, without any struggle, be left to her fate. And that, too, with thousands of Union troops all around it, to whose ears the sweetest earthly music would be the order to advance. I don't belong to the "no man's land" tribe, nor to that other class that would dictate what the Government ought or ought not to do; but I do believe that without disconnecting a single plan, or running a single rail, the people should be given the whole section of country between Columbia and Bowlinggreen, to within ten miles of the latter place. Let five thousand or seven thousand troops be thrown forward from this place thirty-five miles, in the direction of Bowlinggreen, and all will be secure.

It is objected that the roads are too bad for such movement? Give the order and see if every soldier will not move with a smile on his face. Is it not we cannot transport subsistence? The country will feed us cheerfully and gratefully rather than suffer what they are now suffering, and what is now in store for them. Is it feared we will be cut off? Five thousand men can maintain a good position against fifteen thousand, and the rebels can't spare that many from any place; and then, in the hour of danger, the whole surrounding country, if furnished with guns, or which there are thousands here belonging to the Home Guard, will aid us. If it can possibly be otherwise, it does seem cruel and unjust that this true and loyal section should be utterly overrun and desolated by the ruthless Southern vandals.

And should Gen. Bell's eyes ever fall upon this appeal for help, we can say to him, that while this whole section has the utmost confidence in his military ability, and his determination to prosecute vigorously the war in Kentucky, and sooner or later bring protection to all, yet, if he knew how many weary, longing eyes were turned to him in this hour of darkness and of peril—how many anguished hearts are praying for deliverance—and how many once happy homes are now saddened and desolated by more than widowhood and orphanage, surely his ingenuity would invent, and his energy would execute some plan, even out of the general emergency, that would restore to the people the rights to which they would bring homes to the homeless—friends to the friendless, and hope to the hopeless and despairing ones, who are almost ready to believe the long looked for Union troops will never, never come.

Very respectfully,
A CITIZEN OF ALLEN.

There is a little cloud overhanging the diplomatic relations of France and Spain, originating in some personal quarrel between Marshal Pellerin and the Spanish General Don Jose Orozco. The Spanish government has taken up the affair and addressed a note to France, in which it declares that the Marshal had completely failed in the respect due to a private individual, and still more to a foreign general officer in the exercise of his functions; and it is described as they deserved the extraordinary language and the quite as extraordinary gestures made up of by Marshal Pellerin in his interview with General Orozco.

A RIGHTOUS PETITION.—In the United States Senate, on the 25th ult., Mr. Salisbury, of Delaware, submitted a petition from citizens of the State of Illinois, praying Congress not to pass an act to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and asking for the expulsion of members who sympathize with such an act. It also asks that the title of "General" may be, by law, taken away from John C. Fremont, and that his incapacity, frauds, and corruption, while in the Western Department, may be fully exposed.

According to letters received from Hatteras Island, Gen. Burnside did everything possible for his men and vessels. He was full of hope, sympathy and thoughtfulness. He refused to take rest, exclaiming: "The contractors have ruined me, but God holds me in his palm, and all will yet be well."

Fremont has existed in Paris for some time. There were several lodges to which the foreign ambassadors and others belonged. But a few months ago the Shah issued an edict—why, nobody knows—declaring Fremont's benevolent forbidding in his dominions.

The present is the ninth time that the town of Torre del Greco has been destroyed by Vesuvius. A subscription opened at Turin for the sufferers is headed by Victor Emmanuel, who gives ten thousand francs.

Court of Appeals.

FRANKFURT, Feb. 3, 1862.

Palmer vs. Palmer. Judgment affirmed.

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By Mail from Europe.

OPINIONS ON THE RELEASE OF MASON AND SIDDELL—THE STONE BLOCKADE, &c., &c.

THE MASON-SIDDELL RELEASE NEWS, &c., &c.

[From the London Times (City Article), Jan. 10.]

The Bank of England, as was expected on the announcement, has raised the rate of discount from three per cent. to four per cent. This is the lowest rate that has been adopted during the past two years; and, although the stock of bullion at present held is a million or two below the average possessed by the bank during the six months when two and a half per cent. was the last current charge, the measure appears to be perfectly justified not only by the diminished demand for discount consequent upon the restriction of the cotton trade, but also from the steady character of the influx of gold now observable, and which is likely to result in large amounts of importance from New York.

The English funds opened this (9th) morning at an advance of three-quarters of one per cent. upon the previous closing, and after a quiet hour's trading, making a total rise of one and a quarter per cent. consequent upon the news by the City of Washington. Subsequently, on the announcement of the bank's reduction of the rate of discount, the market, although inherently strong, ultimately relapsed to the opening quotations. The first bargains in consols, for money, were at 93½, and this, after a range between 93½ and 94, was the final price. The quotation for the February annuity is the same as for money, owing to the small supply of stock in the hands of the dealers. Reckoning the current dividend, consols are now rather more than a half per cent. above the point at which they stood previously to the news of the Trent affair, and about three per cent. above the price to which they were at one time unreasonably forced. A leading thought in the mind of every one to-day was "where should we now have been if the degrading suggestion for making the British right of asylum a matter of arbitration had been followed to check the vigor of the government, especially as it is in length announced by the leading American journal that the arbitration system under existing circumstances will never suit a democracy?" All the commercial interests are thoroughly conscious of the debt they are to Lord Palmerston, and the congratulatory expressions on the termination of the difficulty have derived an increase of intensity from the consciousness of the manner in which it will be strengthened by his Cabinet during the coming session. Bank stock fell off at 238½ to 240.

THE NEWS IN THE LONDON THEATERS.

[From the London Times, Jan. 9.]

Last night, before the commencement of the pantomime, at Drury Lane theatre, Mr. E. T. Smith came forward and briefly informed a crowded audience that the American had "thought better of it" and had restored Messrs. Mason and Sidell to the British flag. The announcement, which was followed by a performance of the "National Anthem," was received with enthusiastic cheers.

The intelligence of the release of Messrs. Mason and Sidell by the Federal Government was communicated to the audience in the Olympic theatre by Mr. Robson, and instantly afforded the liveliest satisfaction to all present.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN THE MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

[Manchester (Jan. 10) correspondence London Times.]

The gratifying news from America has caused increasing firmness in the market for yarn and cloth, and prices have risen considerably, but the first effect seems to have been to give a further check to business. It is doubtful, however, whether buyers will not speedily be compelled to give these rates, extreme as they are, since there seems a probability that they will soon be confronted with quotations hitherto unheard of. The yarn market is not at all active to-day, though no doubt a very large sale might have been effected at the rates of Tuesday, or even a little higher.

The impression of many in the trade appears to be that cotton will go higher, and that, even if the American ports were opened, the supply for a long time would be limited as to quantities, and that the high rates in cotton and manufactured goods, leading to a great contraction of the demand. The high rates now current are limiting the demand for the home trade, and, if that is the case, a weak market like this, it is argued, it is still more likely to be the case in foreign markets, where freights, duties and other charges have to be added to the cost. The home trade is said to be depressed to an extent not known for a long time past, and the market for supplies are reported to be nearly equal to a year's consumption. The market not only closes dull to-day, but it is found that the higher prices for cotton and yarn there has been a little disposition on the part of merchants to follow the rise by giving prices that will at all cover the increased cost of cloth to the maker.

WHAT THE SHIP BUILDING INDUSTRY THOUGHT OF THE AFFAIR.

[Newcastle-on-Tyne (Jan. 9) correspondence of the London Times.]

The intelligence brought by the City of Washington, that Messrs. Mason and Sidell will be set free by the Federal Government, has caused great satisfaction here; for, while the feeling was general here that if the question had to be submitted to the arbitration of the world, it was better that it should be decided in favor of the United States, the sacrifice of trade would have been great. The intelligence has been a great relief to the shipbuilders.

THE NEWS OF OTHER CITIES.

[Birmingham (Jan. 9) correspondence of the London Times.]

The news of the surrender of Sidell and Mason was received in Nottingham by telegraph on Wednesday evening, and spread with lightning rapidity throughout the town. The intelligence was posted up in the Commercial Exchange, and read aloud to the persons present. The liveliest satisfaction is expressed throughout all commercial circles, and the town generally, that war has been averted. The receipt of this gratifying news will doubtless influence the demand for both lace and hosiery goods.

[Derby (Jan. 9) correspondence of the London Times.]

The intelligence that the Washington Government had at last determined to "swallow down their pride," and remit Messrs. Mason and Sidell to the United States, was received here with great satisfaction. The first effect of the news was to cause a great rise in the price of the flag from which they had been unjustly torn, and was received with great satisfaction. The first effect of the news was to cause a great rise in the price of the flag from which they had been unjustly torn, and was received with great satisfaction.

[Liverpool (Jan. 9) correspondence of the London Times.]

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[Glasgow (Jan. 9) correspondence of the London Times.]

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[Edinburgh (Jan. 9) correspondence of the London Times.]

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[Dublin (Jan. 9) correspondence of the London Times.]

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[Belfast (Jan. 9) correspondence of the London Times.]

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[Cardiff (Jan. 9) correspondence of the London Times.]

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